

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. PROSPECT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The attention we have been enabled to give to the recent intelligence received from abroad, leads us to advise the cotton planters to sell their produce as soon as they are able to carry it to a market; they should not, on any account, store it and wait for better prices; for it is our opinion that the price of the great staple of the southern section of the Union cannot improve, for some time to come, though that price may be subject to fluctuations. It is proper that we should give, and as briefly as we can, the reasons for an opinion thus entertained and expressed.

1. It is now well ascertained that the production of cotton is in advance of the consumption, and will continue to be so, until the cultivation of that staple is much reduced in the cotton growing countries; and as there is no likelihood of this circumstance in the United States, Texas, the East Indies, and other countries, it is reasonable to conclude that the production will continue to advance, beyond the consumption, until the raw material becomes a mere drug in the cotton markets, when its cultivation will have necessarily to cease in those countries where the land can be appropriated to other kinds of culture.

2. Until the year 1831, the annual crop of the United States was not much beyond the demand for consumption. Since that time the crops have increased 10, 20, 30, and 40 per cent. while the demand has only increased 10 and 15, and in one year about 20 per cent. Thus the demand in the years preceding 1834, beyond the supply, led to an extra cultivation of the raw material, which has been continued ever since. The crop of 1831 amounted to 980,000 bales; five years after to 1,300,000, and in 1841 to 1,680,000. The crop of this year may amount to 1,800,000 bales, 120,000 more than last year. The export to Europe during the year ending the 1st of this month amounted to 1,460,000 bales, showing an increase over the preceding year of 150,000 bales; but it will have to bear in mind, that the stocks in Europe, by the latest accounts, are extraordinarily large; that the demand for the new crops will be moderate until those stocks are exhausted, and that before those stocks are entirely exhausted the supply from the new crops will appear in market in large quantities. So that if the crop of the United States amounts to 18, or indeed to 1,700,000 bales, the supply cannot fail to be in advance of the demand. With the present stocks on hand in Europe, it is our opinion that Great Britain will not require more than 800 to 850,000 bales of the new crop, France from 300 to 350,000 bales at farthest, and other foreign countries about 150,000 bales. Thus it is seen that with a crop of about 1,800,000 bales the supply of the raw material in Europe must greatly exceed the demand.

3. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of Europe, recently received, are not encouraging to the cotton planters of the United States. Not only in Great Britain are the manufactures in a depressed state, but on the continent of Europe, they are in an unthriving condition. The causes of this depression appears to us obvious. There are now too many manufactures in Europe as compared with the population, and the means this population possesses to consume manufactured productions. When Great Britain alone supplied the world with the produce of manufactures, the consumption was more than equal to the supply; but for the last twenty-five years the continental nations have entered into successful competition with the British. This competition has not as yet led Great Britain to operate a decrease in the productions of her manufactures; so that the markets of the world have continued to be supplied with, nearly the same amount of goods manufactured in Great Britain, but with a large additional amount of goods manufactured in other countries, and all this without the operation and advantage of a corresponding increase in the number of consumers. If the consumers had increased in the ratio of the increase of the productions of manufactures, the depression which now exists in all the manufacturing countries of Europe would not have taken place. Hence the fear to be entertained, that all rare materials must have in value a declining tendency for some years to come.

4. Another cause to which may be ascribed the depression of manufactures in Europe, is the great improvement in machinery. Formerly the manufacture of goods and the supplies were slow and expensive. Now, by the improvements in machinery, goods can be manufactured more speedily than the orders for supplies are made. This circumstance alone creates an accumulation of manufactured articles in the stores of the manufacturers, which diminishes profits, by deriving no interest for capital invested. This circumstance moreover leads to a curtailment of manufacturing operations, and consequently to occasional desolutions of the markets for raw materials. The effects of such causes cannot fail to produce a decline in consumption of manufactured articles and of raw materials. The vast number of operatives and their families, deprived of the means to purchase, must cease to consume, and this decline of consumption extends to those classes of the community which are more or less connected with the manufactures, and which are the consumers of a large amount of the coarser kinds of manufactured goods. It should be borne in mind that the population of Europe has largely increased for these twenty-five years, and that the demand for labor has not corresponded with the increase of population, especially for manufactures, owing to the improvements in machinery. The result has been that

consumption of manufactured goods has not increased in proportion to the increase of population because of the inability, by labor, to secure the means of procuring the comforts of life, when hardly the necessities of life could be obtained.

5. Another cause which operates a depression of the cotton market in Europe and in this country will be the decrease in the demand for manufactured goods from those countries which are the consumers of our great staple. We may deceive ourselves as much as we please, but experience has shown, and will show to our cost, that we must consume the products of other countries, if we wish those countries to consume ours. In the present condition of the European manufactures, when they have a superabundance of manufactured goods, for which they can find no market, it cannot be expected that they will continue to buy our raw material, of which they can be supplied as needed without any accumulation of stock, where they meet nothing but restrictions in their ports. If the supplies of the productions of manufactures were short of the demand and consumption, it is very clear that the raw materials would have to be obtained at any rate and at all prices; but this is not the case, as we have shown above. If then the manufacturers of Europe cannot find an outlet for a portion of their accumulated stocks of goods, in that country from which they derive an important raw material, it is reasonable to conclude, that such manufacturers will confine themselves to the purchase of that raw material to an amount needed only to meet the demand for manufactured articles. The consequence then of this necessary policy on the part of the European manufacturers, will inevitably be a less demand for the raw material, which must necessarily produce a decline in price. Already have vessels arrived at the north from Europe with cargoes of goods, which have to sail back without landing a single article. If those goods had found a market, the vessels would have returned with cargoes principally consisting of our own productions. If the production of cotton was not in advance of the consumption, the consequences to the value of our raw material would not be so sensibly felt, for the manufacturers of Europe would be constantly in need of it, as they would find elsewhere than in the United States, an outlet for their products; but as this is not the case, any impediment to the consumption in this country, of goods manufactured with our own raw material, cannot fail to be most detrimental to the producers of that raw material we can produce. The last crop of cotton amounted to 1,683,571 bales; the quantity consumed by our manufacturers amounted to 277,450 bales.—The quantity then which entered into our foreign trade amounted to about 1,400,000 bales.

We have extended to-day our remarks further than we intended. We have much more to say on this subject; we shall resume it another time.

Gilmore & Henderson, NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,
Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
Sept 17 1842—1-1f

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY, Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles,
vs
The President, Directors
and Company of the
Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, Ck.
By F. N. HARRISON, D. C.
A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol. 1-9
Sept. 17, 1842.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the public that having secured the assistance of an able workman, he is prepared to execute all descriptions of smith's work in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. His shop is situated opposite the Messrs Calhoun's Law Office, and in the rear of J. Hitt's Saddler's Shop.

DAVID COOK.
Canton, Oct. 20, 1842. 6-3t

For Sale,

ONE Horse Cart and a carryall, and also a lot of unfinished work such as ox wagons, two horse wagons, ox and horse carts &c. that can be finished on the shortest kind of notice.

N. B. I will take blue backs at their valuation. E. CRIM.
Canton, Oct. 15, 1842.

BLANKS,

Neatly executed at this office.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by A. Oslin, bay Mare, about 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, star in her forehead. Appraised to \$18, before James Priestley, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by James H. Scott, a mouse colored Mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised to \$50, before James Priestley, J. P.

Laken up by S. Toles, a bay Horse 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white up to the pastern joint. Appraised to \$50, before H. A. Foster, J. P.

Taken up by G. W. Mabry, a sorrel Mare Mule, with a few grey hairs scattered over her body, blind in the right eye and blemish in the left, 13 hands high, about 7 years old, no marks or brands.—Appraised to \$25, before H. A. Foster, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by H. Alford, one sorrel Mare, about 6 years old, both hind and left fore feet white, blaze face, no brands. Appraised to \$30, before J. Priestley, J. P.

Taken up by T. Loggins, a bay Horse, black mane and tail, 3 white feet, a little white in the forehead, some saddle marks, about 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised to \$30, before J. F. Little, J. P.

Taken up by Jno. Moore, one bay Mare, about 14 hands high, small star on her forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised to \$30. Also one small brown Horse Mule, about 5 or 6 years old, branded O on the left shoulder. Appraised to \$30, before James Priestley, J. P. J. A. TALBOTT, Oct 7-3t Ranger, Madison County.

RANGER'S SALE.

A S Ranger of Madison county, I will offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Canton, on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1842, the following described property taken up as stray, viz:

One bay roan mare, about 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white star in her forehead. Taken up by A. Oslin and appraised to \$18.

One ox, red and white spotted, with a crop and swallow fork in right ear and swallow fork and under-bit in the left. Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland and appraised to \$20.

One red ox with a swallow fork in the right ear and under-bit in the left; branded on the right hip but undistinguishable. Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland and appraised to \$20.

One dark bay mare with a small white spot in her forehead, 14 hands high, 15 or 16 years old. Taken up by S. Hornsby and appraised to \$10.

One black and white muley heifer, over half crop in the right ear, slope and under-bit the left, branded on the left hip. Taken up by Thomas Temple and appraised to \$5.

One cow and yearling, cow white with a red neck, about 5 or 6 years old, swallow fork in the left ear and two under-bits in the right, the other a bull yearling about 18 months old, white with no ears, red legs. Taken up by Wm. S. Shannon and appraised to \$10.

J. A. TALBOTT,
Ranger Madison county.
Oct. 8, 1842. 4-ts

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MADISON COUNTY.

In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Gardley, } an attachment
vs. } for \$270.00.

Peter D. Hiltzheim. }
THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hiltzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
T. C. Tupper, P. Q. 4-4
Oct. 4th, 1842.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Vernon, Miss., on the 1st Oct., 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st Jan'y. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Higgs Dr Thos F
Arnold Russell & Co Henry Hugh M
B L
Bank C & R Road Levell Edw
Balfour C R
C Mitchell Saml V
Constable Miss Eliza
Crawford Dr. D B
Campton Stuart
Campbell Lewis
Clark Arch'd
Dunn Stephen
Davis Maj Robt
Davis Miss M A

E Elliott & Heath
F Funston John
G Garrett Mrs Sarah
Garrett Mrs Emily
Garrett P M
Garrett Peter C

H Hinds H H-2
Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN M. ROBB, P. M.

FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS.

LAUGHLIN & SEARLES,
Agents,
VICKSBURG.

Sept. 24, 1842. 2-1f

NO CURE, NO PAY!!! More than a thousand cures, and not a single failure!!!

GREEN'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.

WARRANTED to cure the Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, in any case where the directions are followed. The proprietors have sold in their immediate neighborhood over 1000 bottles of the Ague and Fever Mixture, not one of which has failed to cure. Hundreds of Certificates could be produced, some from some of the first men of the country; but we think that the very best recommendation it can have, is to say to all afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, is to procure a bottle of Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, and take it according to directions, and when it is all taken, if you are not perfectly cured, call and your money will be returned.

It is also a sovereign preventative against Intermittent, Remittent, Billious and Yellow Fevers, and those who will use the Mixture to prevent their occurrence, will seldom, if ever, be disappointed;—and also, those who are laboring under debility from an attack of either of the above fevers, will find great benefit from the use of a bottle of the mixture.

Prepared only by
J. & T. GREEN, Jackson.

For sale by
E. D. WARD, Canton.
Sept. 1842, 24. 2-3

Rail Road Inn, VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Board per week, | \$8 00 |
| " " day, | 1 50 |
| Single meal each, | 50 |
| Lodgings, | 25 |
| do without meals, | 50 |

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable those who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842—1-6

Alabama Tribune.

This paper is published for the purpose of recommending the nomination by the Democratic Party, of the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency, and for the advocacy of those Southern political doctrines of which he is the able exponent. It will also be the vehicle of every thing interesting to the Planter, the Merchant, and the general reader. As the second number is already published, we consider it unnecessary to enter into the subject more minutely in this Prospectus.

We expect the aid of all those who agree with us in the position we have taken, and call upon them frankly and unhesitatingly to assist us in our enterprise.

Respectfully,
H. BALLENTYNE & CO.

TERMS.

For the Daily TRIBUNE, per annum, \$9 00
Semi-weekly do do 4 00
To those who are disposed to solicit country subscriptions, we shall allow for every five daily subscribers, (on payment of the cash) eight dollars; for five semi-weekly subscribers, four dollars. It will be the interest, on this plan, of subscribers to club together. All subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Mobile, Oct. 8, 1842.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST, AND Journal of the State and County Societies.

Volume IV, for 1843.—Price \$1.

In the midst of the "HARD TIMES," we send our proposals forth once more for patronage to a Journal, to which we confidently hope to be able to make it the interest of every one capable of reading, to subscribe. It will be our constant aim to report every useful invention and discovery in the wide field of science, and the subject of Education, particularly, will receive a greater degree of attention than heretofore. The analysis, combining, and manuring the different soils, will be presented in the most familiar and practical manner. The most suitable crops for the different climates and soils, with the best modes of cultivation, will be extensively discussed, and the Garden and Orchard will occupy a large space in our columns. Household matters will not be forgotten, and the requisite Economy for the times, will be urged with our best powers. The

rearing, feeding, diseases, and uses of all domestic animals, will receive strict attention, and in a word, every thing beneficial to the physical, intellectual and moral condition of mankind, will be investigated.

Our thanks are tendered for the very liberal support to the AGRICULTURIST, during the three years of its publication, and we ask one effort more from our patrons, and we believe, from the exceeding cheapness and utility of the work, the subscription list can be easily increased fourfold.

JOHN SHELBURY,
GERARD TROOST,
TOLBERT FANNING, } EDITORS.

TERMS.

The Work will be published Monthly on good paper—each No. to contain 16 pages well stitched—at \$1 per annum. To any person who will procure five subscribers and remit the money free of postage, one copy will be sent gratis; and a commission of 20 per cent. allowed on all subscribers over five. As the price is put so low, we shall be compelled to require the money in advance in every instance. Any one disposed, is authorized by this prospectus to become an agent for the work. Persons subscribing after receiving this Prospectus, can have the Volumes for 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843 for \$5. All subscriptions to commence and end with a volume.—Those of our friends that do not feel disposed to act as agent for us; we hope they will be kind enough to hand their Prospectus over to some one that will take an active part in procuring subscribers and forwarding them on as soon as possible.

CAMERON & FALL,
Publishers.
Nashville, October, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Independent Democrat.

IT is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department, to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—"to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation"—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.

The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842.
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about Seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tasistiro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—those to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY,
111 Nassau St. New York.